

NUMBER=266.

RE, INSURANCE.
Fire, Life and Marine.
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED:
\$75,000,000

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
 Oldest Company in the World, Incorporated 1810.
 ASSETS, \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
 Springfield, Mass.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
 The oldest Co. in N.Y., Incorporated 1812.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
 107 N. York City, N. Y.
 CAPITAL AND EXPENSES, \$214,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,
 107 N. York City, N. Y.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,
 New York City
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.

New York Life Insurance Company,
 107 N. York City
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$214,000.

Office: Room 3, Block, Main St. Jacksonville, Fla.

1802 ————— 1802
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
PAST-FREIGHT LINE!
 American Express Co. Proprietors.
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
 TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
 IRRIVABLE goods at a lower rate than
 any line running west, except the Express
 Co. Forwarding bills, covering the entire route from
 New York and Boston, will be made.
 Through receipts will be given at Murray, New
 York, and Washington street, Boston.
 Merchants' Despatch Co.
 and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas
 streets, New York, and Western B. B. Station, Bos-
 ton. Freight bills, covering the entire route from
 New York and Boston, will be made.
 U. S. MAIL, Agents, 100 Broadway, New York.
 Attention of the Am. Ex. Co. (New York, W. A.)
 (New York) in office, 100 Broadway.

D. W. LEWIS
 HAS JUST RECEIVED AT
NEW BIRMINGHAM STOCK
 British, Colonial, Home-Import, Flasks; Buckles; Cane, Puffer, &c, in fact, everything that appertains to his business. Please give a call and examine. All to

Great Bargains in Millinery:
MRS. OGDEN, now selling her large stock of new and fashionable Winter Hats, Bonnets, Suits, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as sales must be made **THIS WEEK.**

BENNETTS GIVEN AWAY!
To our readers, we have a large stock of beautiful and even now, as handsome an assortment of Millinery as can be seen West of New York. We intend to give away **ONE** Old Bonnet of our choice to every lady who calls and made like new, without any charge.

Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest models. **Call and see nothing.** These call and see ladies, before purchasing elsewhere.

Warehouses in Young America Block, near Harrah's Clothing Store, Main street. dec30dfr

HOOP SKIRTS.
THIS day received a large lot of the latest styles of Hooped Skirts, Milners' and Children's.

Immovable, Wide Tails, Ocean Front
and other popular styles.

HOOP SKIRTS.
Call and see them! (opposite) O. K. BENNETT.

WANTED.
Recruits for the 6th Regiment of Infantry.

REGULAR ARMY (old to the
offer 1878) Recruiters offer superior
1. Inducements to all **PROSPECTIVE**
men. They bring you from the
moment of their enlistment, a
Good Pay, Clothing, Rations and
Food supplied by Experience
of Officers and Sergeants.
THREE YEARS, reduced to
Pay per Month, \$19.
\$15, \$13, \$11 per month
The first year's salary is \$19 per
month. After the first year, the
pay is reduced to \$15 per month.
To Abolish the sum of \$1000 per
month. At the Soldier's Rest, or Pension
for life. Apply for further
information to the **United States**
block of
G. V. S. AIKEN, 22 La.
8th Infantry U. S. Army, 100
holding certificates, and the

[illegible][illegible]



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Expedition against Vicksburg.

It is understood that McClernand's and Grant's armies have started down the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg. McClernand's troops came down the Mississippi over a week ago, and Porter's gunboats and mortar fleet are to move against the place in conjunction with the land forces.

Legislative.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

In the SENATE, Senator Rich offered a resolution directing the state treasurer to furnish to the senate a statement of the amount in gold in the state treasury on the 1st of January, 1862, the amount received during the past year, and the sum paid out, to whom and on what account. Senator Cameron also offered a resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the governor's annual message, to be printed in various languages. The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the soldiers at Camp Randall was submitted. It states that the 30th regiment has comfortable quarters. The quarters of the 24th are declared such as an intelligent and humane farmer would not keep his cattle in. Great complaint is made of the barracks. The committee say the bread is black, sour and insufficiently baked, the meat furnished of the poorest quality, and in some cases beginning to putrify. The hospital is reported to be filthy, cold and wholly unfit for sick men. They promise a further report on the barracks and rations, and recommend the immediate appropriation of \$500 for hospital purposes. Adjourned till Monday evening.

In the ASSEMBLY, nothing of importance transpired. After a session of all an hour, the house adjourned till next Monday evening.

CONDITION OF WISCONSIN BANKS.—The following is a synopsis of the semi-annual statement by the bank controller of the condition of the banks in this state:

Capital.....	\$3,550,000.00
Deposits.....	2,394,369.00
Specie.....	3,689,364.72
Cash Items.....	316,653.20
Public Securities.....	101,713.64
	2,573,010.00

THE SKATING CATASTROPHE A HOAX.—The Elmira Advertiser says: "The report sent over the telegraph wires, and published in all the papers, of the death by drowning of twenty-seven persons at Harpsville, Broome county, a day or two since, turns out to be a cruel hoax. The person guilty of the meanness of perpetrating it should be ducked in a horse pond until he is nearly or quite drowned, and never allowed the pleasure of skating again in his life." It is not necessary to duck him; it would be sufficient to expose him.

The Arkansas Post rebel prisoners are expected at Chicago. They reached Cairo on Wednesday—nearly 5,000 of them.

FISHY.—The Hudson (New York) Star tells the following story. Either the boy or the story is "fishy":

A wonderful instance of rescue from drowning occurred at Athens on Tuesday. The facts as we have gathered are these: A boy about eight years old fell into a hole in the Athens channel, a short distance from the new ice house which is building. He was seen to go down, and the alarm was given. While some ran towards the spot, others had the presence of mind to run in the opposite direction, to the tool house, three hundred feet off, for an ice chisel. The ice was now and transparent, and they found the boy was lying upon his back, on the top of the ice, floating along under the ice. A hole was made, but it passed one side and they could not reach him. A second and third hole further down was made, but with no better success. But through the fourth hole, which, for want of time, was made very small, a young man thrust his hand and caught him. The ice was cut away and he was taken out, not only alive but conscious. He was soon entirely restored. He had floated as was found by measurement, one hundred and twelve feet under the ice, with his face up and rubbing against it. He must have taken a full inspiration of air on going down, and the little fellow was taken out with his hand tightly clasped over his mouth and nose, so that not a drop of water had entered his body. It is evident that Don Parmenter was not born to be drowned.

FREMONT'S MILITARY SACRIFICE.—Gen. Fremont's promptness was never denied by his worst foes. His military wisdom is being vindicated by the events of the war. It is a fact that more new and apt suggestions have proceeded from him than from any other general. His strong fortification of St. Louis made it a splendid base of operations. His early starting of the gunboats proved the salvation of many of our armies, and the loss to the rebels of many cities. His mode of dealing with the slaves of the outlaws, is what the government has had to come to at last. He obtained a pontoon train at his own expense, for the Virginia campaign, thus enabling him, in pursuing Stonewall Jackson, to cross the Shenandoah in spite of a freshet, and to avoid the delay that has paralyzed and defeated Burnside at Fredericksburg. And had Fremont been properly sustained by Shields and Meade, all in the Valley of the Shenandoah, he would have captured the army of Stonewall Jackson, and thus perhaps prevented all our subsequent disasters in Central Virginia. Why is a commander of such genius laid on the shelf?

The Disgraceful Affair at Galveston.

The transport Cambria arrived off Galveston, with troops and supplies, after the late disaster, not knowing that it had happened. A rebel pilot undertook to induce the commander of the Cambria to run into port and then become another prize to the rebels, but his character was recognized and he was captured. The following is his account of the affair at Galveston:

He declares that the rebels came down upon us with only two cotton boats. When they saw our vessel signalling each other and remembering this man was piloting the rebels, they almost determined to go back, but resolved to try it as they had been ordered to co-operate with the land forces. The Harriet Lane ran at the first rebel nudescript, took off part of its wheel-house and gave it a broadside at the same time, then made after the other. She ran slap into this one, stove in her bows and sunk her. Meanwhile the Harriet Lane, in her eager pursuit, had got into shallow water where she could not manage to turn.

The first of the rebel crafts which, after receiving that damage to her wheel-house, had been crawling back to land, with the idea that she was sinking, seeing, on examination, that she had not been mortally wounded, returned to the charge. She ran up to the Harriet Lane, grappled to and boarded her. The scene here he describes as terrific. Hundreds of men sprang upon the deck among the devoted crew of the Harriet Lane, who, although fighting with a few pieces of small arms, bravely withstood such overwhelming numbers.

Almost the first men struck down were the gallant Captain Wainwright and First Lieutenant Lee, who both fought, the prisoners say, with a desperation and valor that no mortal could surpass. He saw them bleeding and prostrate upon the deck, still dealing death among their enemies. One young son of Captain Wainwright—only 10 years old; just think of it!—stood at the cabin door, a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing till he had expended every shot. One of his poor little hands was disabled by a ball shattering his four fingers, and then his infantile soul gave way; he burst into tears and cried: "Do you want to kill me?" Darling young hero, may his country never forget him. Where is the Helms to wed his name to immortal verse, like another Casabianca? Philanthropists whose hearts are yearning for something to love, here is a noble one, a boy on whom to lavish your care. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

The pilot does not know how many of our men were killed on the Harriet Lane, but he says he does not think there were many, as he knows that 110 were taken off as prisoners. As soon as their captain and lieutenant were killed, they seemed powerless against the numbers opposed to them.

The foregoing is the glorious side of the picture; the other is one of such horror that it is painful to allude to it. There was no reason whatever for the Westfield to be destroyed; she and the other gunboats could and should have rescued the Harriet Lane from that miserable lump of ginger-bread, and they should, moreover, have made an effort to save our brave fellows on shore by forgoing to ignominious flight. Renshaw has out short all indignation by his tragical exhibition, but there are those yet living who should be called to rigid account. Admiral Farragut is now holding court martial, and if he be added upon any one, the country demands an example—the higher the better—that should teach towards and imbeciles to clear the track, and not assume positions of command in which they can take our brave men to butchery, as so many of the Cambria and Col. Davis both deserve credit for their conduct.

Respecting the fight on shore, the prisoner spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the 42d Massachusetts. He says they were completely shut in at one end of the wharf, where there was no probability of escape or maneuvering, and that they fought with the most desperate bravery although outnumbered at least ten to one. Several times they fairly stemmed the rebel torrent that was rushing down upon them, and at last the enemy were compelled to take them by the bayonet. How many of our men were killed he does not say, but he knows that the survivors were taken prisoners to Houston, and that the rebels had twenty-five killed in the struggle.

MODE AND TIME OF PLANTING GRAPE VINES.—There is but little difference in fall and spring planting, though the former, if slight protection is afforded the plant, gives it an early start and usually a more vigorous growth. An elevated situation, with deep moderately rich soil, is the best though clay loam, well underdrained, will produce good vines and fruit. Should the soil not contain much lime, supply liberally; also manure well, if the soil be poor. Pinch off all laterals at one joint from the main stem; keep the vine tied upright; at the height of about five feet pinch off the leading shoot. Under this treatment the vine will often bear the next year after planting.

POISONED TEA.—We hear great complaints being made about tea just now; and, whether from adulteration, or some other cause not known, persons are being made sick after drinking this beverage. A friend, who thinks he came near being poisoned, has saved some tea recently purchased at a grocery, to have it analyzed. The high price of coffee brings in rye, peas and beans, and infinitum, but what vile substance is being compounded to make tea! The feeling in the army against it is of different complaints in this line, we heard of the public against purchasing from irresponsible parties. No purchasing short of compelling a man to drink his own vile stuff, is adequate to such a case of criminal complicity.—Chicago Journal.

DESERVES IT ALL.—All the correspondents of the Chicago Times even (all who say anything about it) concur in censuring Col. Murphy for his action, and want of action at Holly Springs. A Times correspondent writes from Memphis on the 12th inst. as follows:

Colonel Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin, who was in command at Holly Springs when Gen. Van Dorn dropped in there with his little ceremony, is under arrest, and is confined in the jail here awaiting his trial. The feeling in the army against him is bitter and universal. Every one denounces his conduct in unmeasured terms. He has absolutely no apologists even, that I can hear of. From present indications, the trial will go hard with him.

Among the peculiarities of this war is the fact that on the 21st of December, 1862, Lieut. Colonel Garache was killed at Vicksburg, and on the 29th of December, 1862, Major Garache was killed at Vicksburg. Thus at different points, nearly a thousand miles apart, the two brothers have lost their lives within two days of each other, both having fallen in support of the Union. All honor to the brave.

Growth and Culture of Tobacco.

The following discussion took place in the Farmers' Club of Rockford, Ill., on the culture of tobacco:

Mr. Simon Harmon having had some experience in raising tobacco in this country, was called upon, and said he had had considerable experience in culture in Connecticut—had raised seven crops here in the county—can be raised easier here than east—one ton to the acre there is an extra crop—had raised 2100 lbs. per acre here. Raised some last year. Planted on land just cleared off one and a half acre—got through planting somewhere from the 1st to 8th of July. Was tended poorly—had 2500 lbs. to the piece. Cost under \$50 tending and all. Had been offered one shilling per pound here—it is worth more. Wants a clean piece of ground for raising plants—burns brush on piece of ground—then mows the ground from one and a half to two inches—sow seed, and then tramp or pack the ground down tight. Ground wants to be compact after sowing seed—ground wants to be loose but not deep—roots of plants will run too deep if the ground is plowed too deep. Wants to think it will do as well to burn straw. If seed is good, plants from a thimble full of seed will set an acre, 3,000 plants to the acre. His plan for testing seed was to take two pieces of sod and put grass seeds together and pour water on it, and if seed is good it will sprout. Takes seed about four weeks to appear. It is no benefit to soak seed—if soaked and put in ground gets dry and apt to fail. Would sow a thimble full on ground, and if good will make 3,000 plants. Tobacco was raised here one way and four the other—sow as soon as frost is out of the ground. Sowed some last Saturday. Always sow some in fall and spring. That sowed in the fall, if left till spring without sprouting, will start the sooner. If it is dry, would wet beds to make seed sprout. Plants ought to be set in the month of June—as early as 20th. Plants two inches across best size to set—if larger liable to wilt down and kill bud. Plants smaller are more trouble. Cannot manage land too much, and sowing was not so well plowed—saves much tilling with and keeps weeds back. Usually marks ground and sets out on side of marks. In the east they make hills with hoe. Thinks the quality of tobacco raised here better than in Connecticut. Took some cigars made from his tobacco two years ago at Safield, Conn., a great tobacco town. They pronounced them as good as any made—thought they were made from southern tobacco. Clay soil grows it best. Tobacco more like Kentucky—better chewing and smoking. Florida is the best tobacco state. They raise the best tobacco. Has raised Cuba tobacco. Can't cure it. Spangles out from bottom. Cures green.

Mr. Harmon thinks we can raise tobacco as easy as cabbage until securing. Raised a very nice crop some twenty years ago. Mr. Harmon wills his tobacco and then hangs it in sheds open at the sides like a fence. Worries tobacco in sheds. Thinks the terms will trouble it more as it is more generally raised. Have to worm it. My sheds are fifty feet long and twelve feet wide. Hang two rows. It was going to build sheds for the purpose would build of twenty feet and ten feet poles. The sooner it cures the better—better color. Don't want sheds so open as when dry. Think the wind will shake it and break the leaves. Dr. Lane—What kind of seed would you sow?

Would sow Connecticut seed. Cigar manufacturers want that kind of tobacco. Have Florida seed—there are many varieties. Think it the most profitable to raise the best, as it makes the best market. Saved enough seed to plant a hundred acres. As soon as the tobacco is stripped it is fit for sale; but the longer it is kept the better it is. Pack in boxes, will sweat, makes it better. Wants to be kept in a dry place. Have some soil by pitting it up in bulk—rather dampness and soiled. There is danger in putting it up too damp—neither should it be too dry; should be about as damp as you would make a cigar. Don't want to be wet when packed, will spoil. Mr. Harmon said he raised some from Cuba seed. Leaves were one to two feet long.

Mr. Harmon said the Cuba leaves looked like sun flower. We have not the climate for it here. Mr. Bruner was called upon for his experience, which was much like Mr. Harmon's though not so extensive. He used to grow it in western Canada. Can't prepare ground too well, nor get seed too early. Usually mellowed ground with rake. Burnt brush and took off ashes and seed. Bake in the seed and pack the ground. If it comes too thick has to be thinned out—has seen them raked out with a nail rake. Mr. Kimball suggested that a larger space of ground be used. A knifer. In drying used sticks four feet long, hung side to side on each. Run knife down through to near bottom of plant and then hung across stick. Stalks are thrown away.

Mr. Harmon fastens his on poles with twine. Takes from six to eight weeks to cure. The stalk is green after it is cured. If stalks are properly cured can pack them down and let lie till winter. Mr. Bruner said split, cure and pack, and then could strip leaves. In Canada when the weather was damp have seen it smoked to save it—rather dangerous operation. Used to strip, pack and sell. Think the soil better here for tobacco than in Canada. Have found the heavy winds here injure and break it. Has not raised any in this country. Used to prefer new or sandy soil in Canada. Can follow tobacco crop with other crops—winter wheat will do finely after tobacco.

Dr. Lane said, "farmer who intended growing tobacco next year was going to protect with corn all around it. Mr. Harmon had never had the wind injure it here—lost some one year by late frost. Think no more risk than corn crop—no danger of spring frosts—none usually after time of setting. Four hours is time enough for it to wither after cut. Generally cut the fore part of September—last year cut 10th or 12th. Thinks frost would hurt tobacco more than corn. It wants to be cut in proper time or will lose weight. Will do to cut any time within two weeks after it begins to ripen. Cut off with hay knife. Commence about 10 o'clock and cut until 2 and then gather up. Have had some sun burn. The stalks are good for manure. Tobacco has to be topped off if you want to let seed grow. Dr. Lane said that he had just been to Dayton, Ohio, and it seemed to him as if they were all crazy about tobacco culture, and he thought it might be so here. They use a machine for pressing the leaf similar to our sorghum mills. They pack in boxes about the size that we get our cotton cloth in.

Mr. Harmon says that the stems are used in smoking tobacco—can get \$2 per hundred for them. Punch says, in proof of the infallibility of the fair sex: "The ladies have a belief that Parisian corsets wear much longer than any other ones, and the dear creatures are right, as they always are, for the French never make an occupation of Rome by Louis Napoleon's army as an incontestable proof of how exceedingly lasting French stays are."

Write injury in sand, and kindness in marble.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22. The joint convention of the Ohio legislature has just re-elected Ben Wade to the United States senate for six years. The vote stood: Wade, 75; Hugh J. Jewett, 35; Thomas Edw. 15; General Schenck, 1. The democrats all voted for Jewett.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22. The report of Longstreet's approaching Bragg and reinforcing the latter's army, comes from Rosecrans personally, and is entitled to credit.

Wounded soldiers are now arriving daily from Nashville, and placed in our hospitals.

Government continues to seize all steamers for the transportation of troops and supplies. The authorities fail to get the requisite number of steamers needed.

The great Indiana has crossed the falls, and is en route for Memphis and the lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, Jan. 22. The gunboat Lexington came up from the fleet yesterday, and is undergoing repairs.

The boat Slidell, which was surrendered to the enemy on the Cumberland, did not belong to the navy, as there is no gunboat of that name. The account, as published, reflects disgrace on the navy department, and as it has thus far conducted its affairs with great credit on the western waters, this correction should be made.

The 123d Illinois regiment, Colonel R. M. Hundley, now here, is very much demoralized. Its report to-day shows 393 men absent without leave, and about 44 fit for duty.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss is here to-night, on his way to the army below, where he is assigned a command.

We are not at liberty to report the movements of troops at Memphis and below, but we can give the assurance that, were our ears long enough, we should hear busy notes of preparation.

St. Louis, Jan. 22. The following details are given in a letter from Col. Walter P. Benick, of the 5th Missouri independent cavalry, to Gen. Loan, under date of Jan. 11th:

General: Private Johnson of the artillery company was brought in dead to-day. He is the fifth one considered lost, four from the artillery and one from the militia. If you could see their mangled bodies besides, you would not wonder why it is that I wrote you that guerrillas' wives should be forced out of the country; they were all wounded and killed afterwards, in the most horrible manner that fiends could devise. All were shot in the head, and several of their faces are terribly cut to pieces with broken shells. One was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears cut off close to his head. Whether this inhuman act was committed while he was alive or not I have not the means of knowing. Ten of these men, armed as they are, with their wives and children to act as spies, are equal to twenty-five of mine. Guerrillas are threatening Union women in the country. I am arresting the wives and children of some of the most notorious to prevent them from carrying their threats into execution. They have been left here this morning to pay the loyal men of the country, and are collecting very fast. There are many complaints on the subject, as some of these as assessed claim to be southern sympathizers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863. Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—There is no reason known here for believing any of the rumors telegraphed over the country from New York this afternoon, that severe fighting has been going on at the Rappahannock, Hooker wounded, &c. The rumors left here this morning to pay off the Army of the Potomac, and it is not probable they would have gone if immediately battle or movements had been in prospect.

The agent of the associated press with the Army of the Potomac is said to have passed through here a day or two ago for New York, under arrest.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN CAMP NEAR FAIRMOUNT, Va., Jan. 20, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.—The commanding general announces the army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant victories in North Carolina. Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory that is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of many a brilliant battle find accomplishment this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The commanding general calls for a firm and united action of officers and men, and under the providence of God the Army of the Potomac will soon have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country, and the government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside, LEWIS RICHMOND, A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN CAMP NEAR FAIRMOUNT, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

The storm pending for the last three days has moderated, leaving the roads in the most horrible condition. There is at present no indication of a change of wind.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. Special to Tribune.—It may be positively stated that Gen. Butler will resume command of the department of the Gulf. His headquarters will be first at New Orleans and so higher up the Mississippi. This determination in regard to him was arrived at immediately after his departure from Washington for the north. It was the equitable result of his conference with the president and heads of the department.

Time Special.—The House committee on territories has instructed their chairman, Mr. Ashley, to report a bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a state, with the prohibition of polygamy as one of the conditions upon which the territory shall be admitted. It is understood that the delegate from Utah objects to this provision of the bill, which will not be reported, however, without his condition.

When skating is good, accidents and incidents occasioned by the sport are numerous. But the funniest is that told by the Newburyport Herald, of a man in that place who was so enjoying the pastime that he forgot to go and get married, keeping his affianced waiting a long while at the clergyman's, and it was not till he had been called again and again that he could be recalled to his duty.

"There," says he, "I had forgotten all about that business, but I'll be there in a moment," and up he came to fulfill his promise.

We notice that Major Johnson, of the 15th regiment, receives honorable notice for his bravery at the battle of Murfreesboro, in the official report of Col. Heg.

Major Johnson was a member of Beloit College at the breaking out of the war, and when the proposal was made to raise a Scandinavian regiment, he recruited a company, of which he was chosen captain, and was soon thereafter promoted to the rank of major.—Beloit Journal.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? "He compelled me," said she, "no, nor twenty like him."

A man's money seldom grows more than half as fast as his love of it.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. The steamer Pacific brings Havana advices of the 16th. Mexican advices give the rumor that General Dabie committed suicide to avoid being made prisoner. Another report is of a serious misunderstanding between Generals Ortega and Comonfort. That numerous desertions have taken place from the Mexican garrison at Puebla; also that a conspiracy was discovered in the brigade, and General Oberan and five officers have been shot.

Further advices state the entire French force in Mexico at 28,000; but reinforcements to the number of 15,000 are expected by the end of December. The Mexicans have 35,800 at Puebla, 10,000 or 12,000 between there and the capital, 12,000 more at the capital, 8000 in the state of Guanajuato, and 12,000 or 14,000 in the state of Guerrero. Most of them are badly armed. The fortifications at Puebla consist of 209 guns, and the city of Mexico a like number.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. It appears from the records of the Treasury department that there are still outstanding \$2,750,000 of two years six per cent treasury notes, receivable for customs, making a total of between \$4,000,000 or 15,000,000 treasury notes now outstanding receivable for customs.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. Special to Tribune.—General Butler telegraphed here an explicit denial of the statement that he attempted to control the congressional interest of Mr. Borah. A gentleman connected with a foreign legation has just received a letter stating that the French government has opened correspondence with the British cabinet about the Alabama's depredations; that De L'Huy's opinion is that the consent of England to the launching and fitting out of privateers is in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty of Paris, and constitutes a breach of the laws of nations. It is also stated that the British cabinet has taken the matter under consideration, and is now trying to extricate itself from the matter.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24. The snow crushed in the roof of the market house at Zanesville, to-day. Seven persons were killed and many wounded.

Flour more active and Galois better. 6.80s.95 extra state, 5.35s.60 R. H. O. Wheat 12s. better. 1.40s.14 Chl. spring, 1.49s.15 Milwaukee club, 1.58s.63 winter red. Corn 1s. better, 87s.8d. Whisky dull, 49s. Pot. steady, Gold, 49.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24. Flour dull and quiet. Wheat fair demand, 1.03s.113, light sales. Receipts 1,200 bush. flour and 20,000 bush. wheat. Shipments 800 bush. flour.

Generals McClernand and Sherman. (Correspondence N. Y. World.)

MOUTH OF YAZOO, Dec. 26. It is perhaps a striking illustration of the poverty of the country in genius when an officer like Gen. Sherman is selected to command a division of his army intended to co-operate with him. He had but little of the stuff from which great men are made, to choose from among his general officers. He preferred Sherman to McClernand, and of the two we are not sure but he was right. They represent the opposite poles of military character in a general and ineffective way. McClernand is brave, full of resistance, bloody, excited and earnest to a dangerous degree. Sherman is keen, quick-witted, cautious, nothing if not over-ruled and prompted.

The first fought hard and long at Donelson and Pittsburg Landing; the second advised the abandonment of Kentucky and the evacuation of Paducah on the ground of weakness. The latter was called crazy for his conduct; the former was called fearless; both were perhaps equally crazed, but in widely different methods. Either or both are perhaps to a certain extent unfitted for independent commands. The one would hurt somebody, and in the melee get hurt himself; the other must be directed or he will remain like the enemy, far too safe to be killed.

Personally Gen. Sherman is a type of that nervous, keen, dried up class of men usually called sharp. Thin lips, reddish hair, long, gaunt limbs, and eager eyes, he should have been a speculator in town lots. His bearing is not military, but shrewdly business like, with an air of shyness looseness about him. He talks much—not a good sign—and says much which he does not mean. As a soldier, his reputation has once or twice suffered at the hands of the critics whom he now affects to despise.

He once advised the abandonment of the evacuation of Paducah on the ground of weakness. The latter was called crazy for his conduct; the former was called fearless; both were perhaps equally crazed, but in widely different methods. Either or both are perhaps to a certain extent unfitted for independent commands. The one would hurt somebody, and in the melee get hurt himself; the other must be directed or he will remain like the enemy, far too safe to be killed.

The LIFE AND DEATH OF A PATRIOT SOLDIER.—A surgeon in one of the Alexandria military hospitals writes in a private note:

"Our wounded men bear their sufferings nobly; I have hardly heard a word of complaint from one of them. A soldier from the 'stern and rock-bound coast' of Maine—a victim of the slaughter at Fredericksburg—lay in this hospital, his life ebbing away from a fatal wound. He had a father, brothers and sisters, a wife and one little boy of two or three years old, on whom his heart seemed set. Half an hour before he ceased to breathe, I stood by his side, holding his hand. He was on the verge of one of his intellectual faculties, and knew he but a brief time to live. He was asked if he had any message to leave for his dear ones he loved so well. Said he, 'tell them how I died—they know how I lived.'"

When skating is good, accidents and incidents occasioned by the sport are numerous. But the funniest is that told by the Newburyport Herald, of a man in that place who was so enjoying the pastime that he forgot to go and get married, keeping his affianced waiting a long while at the clergyman's, and it was not till he had been called again and again that he could be recalled to his duty.

"There," says he, "I had forgotten all about that business, but I'll be there in a moment," and up he came to fulfill his promise.

We notice that Major Johnson, of the 15th regiment, receives honorable notice for his bravery at the battle of Murfreesboro, in the official report of Col. Heg.

Major Johnson was a member of Beloit College at the breaking out of the war, and when the proposal was made to raise a Scandinavian regiment, he recruited a company, of which he was chosen captain, and was soon thereafter promoted to the rank of major.—Beloit Journal.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? "He compelled me," said she, "no, nor twenty like him."

A man's money seldom grows more than half as fast as his love of it.

Military Execution.

(From the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner, Dec. 18th.) Yesterday the sentence of court martials was executed upon several persons in the vicinity of this place.

Gray, a resident of this county, was hanging as a spy, in the presence of an immense throng of soldiers and citizens. The proof of his guilt was very comprehensive and conclusive. He had been for several months acting in concert with the enemy, and giving them aid and comfort. The gallows were erected near the railroad depot, whither at noon the condemned man was conveyed. He appeared quite unconcerned, and his forbidding features did not display any particular interest in the dread tragedy about to be enacted. Just after the noose had been adjusted around the prisoner's neck, and as Capt. Peden was about reading the sentence, Gray leaped from the platform, thus landing himself into eternity. He struggled severely for five minutes and then expired.

At the same hour, in the midst of a cheering mob, Asa Lewis, a deserter from Capt. Page's company, 6th Kentucky regiment, was shot by a file of men. He was executed upon a charge of desertion, which was fully proven against him. The scene was one of great impressiveness and solemnity. The several regiments of Hanson's brigade were drawn up in a hollow square, while Gens. Breckinridge and Hanson, with their staffs, were present to witness the execution. The prisoner was conveyed from jail to the bridge, drilled ground in an open wagon, under the escort of a file of fifteen men, commanded by Maj. Moss and Lieut. George H. Brumley. Lewis, hands were tied behind him, a few words were said to him by Gens. Breckinridge and Hanson, the word "fire" was given, and all was over. The unfortunate man conducted himself with great coolness and composure. He was said to have been a brave soldier, and distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh.

A soldier of the 24th Tennessee regiment, sentenced to death, was led to the execution ground, but just as the sentence was about being executed, a courier arrived, bringing a reprieve from Gen. Bragg.

In one of the Alabama regiments a soldier was executed for desertion.

There may be an appearance of severity in these executions, but now is no time for the display of leniency, on the part of our government. The good of the service demands that the articles of war be strictly enforced without regard to sympathetic feelings.

THE DEATH OF THE 24TH WISCONSIN.—GEORGE EDDY, a member of the 24th Wisconsin, writes home that he was one of a party who gathered together all the bones of those of the regiment who were killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, and interred them in one common grave on the battlefield. They placed a large head board above the grave, and inscribed the name of each soldier buried upon it. Those, therefore, who wish to recover the bodies of any in that regiment who may have been killed in the battle, will have little trouble in doing so, owing to this thoughtful and humane act on the part of Eddy and others.—Wisconsin.

DIED. At Holly Springs, Miss., of measles and pneumonia, Corporal SAMUEL E. LYON, of Darien, Walworth county, Wis., of Co. F, 38d Regt Wis. Vol., aged 34 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Valentines, Valentines.

Just received, a large lot of Valentines which are offered at

